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City Edition

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.
OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1913.

WEATHER FORECAST

WEATHER WILL BE GENERAL-
LY CLOUDY; NOT MUCH
CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE.

Forty-third Year—No. 119—Price Five Cents.

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NATIONS CAN NOT DICTATE TO U. S.

Representative Sisson of Mississippi Delivers Another "War Speech" in the House of Representatives — Attacks Position That Treaty-Making Powers Supersede Law-Making Powers of Sovereign States

CORPORATIONS WOULD LET BARS DOWN

Charges That the Big Interests Would Like to See United States Open the Doors and Allow Aliens to Come In—Does Not Take Position Against Japan Alone But Would Do Same Against England, France and Germany

Washington, May 23.—Representative Sisson of Mississippi made his announced Japanese speech today in the house. President Wilson, after Mr. Sisson recently made a "war speech," called the representative to the White House and asked him to not make another speech that might complicate the diplomatic negotiations with Japan or inflame the public mind. Mr. Sisson today disclaimed any intention of making a "war speech," but attacked the position that the treaty-making power superseded the law-making powers of the sovereign states. Mr. Sisson declared he took his position "not because the Japanese were involved, that he would take it toward England, France, Germany or any other nation," and that it only required "patience and cool heads for both countries to arrive at any amicable, fair and just settlement of all difficulties."

"If any nation," said Mr. Sisson, "should decide that they will dictate to us our laws then we would be unworthy of national existence if we submitted to such dictation. Does anyone claim that this is a declaration of war because I announce this truth?"

"It is no declaration of war for the United States government to decline to override the rights of the sovereign state at the dictation of a foreign power. If the United States government should deliver a state over to the mercies of a flood of aliens from any nation then I maintain that the federal government would have prostituted its authority. Is the mere announcement of this mere principle a declaration of war?"

"Nothing has been further from my mind to embarrass or tend to render more difficult the peaceful solution of whatever differences real or imaginary may exist between the friendly government of Japan and our own government."

Pleas for Open Door on Treaty.
Mr. Sisson pleaded for the open door on treaty sessions of the senate. "If the president and senate can make such a treaty, let us tear down every door of secrecy. Let us require the president to publish every letter and telegram bearing upon a contemplated treaty on the very moment of its despatch. Let the closure of the senate be removed. Throw open the doors."

Mr. Sisson made a lengthy argument, purporting to show the possibility of corporation control of land, which would be made possible by allowing the importation of "cheap alien labor." "Many of these large employers of labor," he said, "would be delighted to have the federal government, through its treaty-making power, let down the bars and let the aliens come in. What would become of the American farmer if the great corporations of the country should buy all the best lands and cultivate them with Mongolian, Chinese, Hindu, Japanese, and other cheap alien labor?"

Does Not Want Government Destroyed
"In California individuals and corporations owning great tracts of land are cultivating them with Hindu, Chinese, Mexicans and Japanese. It is the class of land owners and land monopolists who are opposed to all restrictions on labor importation into this country."

"The rich and the powerful who purchase labor will have their fortunes vastly increased by having all barriers to cheap labor broken down. They know that the quickest and surest route is through the treaty-making power, because they only deal first with one man, the president, and one body, two-thirds of the senate."

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES

Many of Chairmanships Will Be Undisturbed — Republicans and Progressives Will Submit Their Selections Before the End of the Month.

Washington, May 23.—Democratic members of the ways and means committee, it was asserted today, have agreed tentatively upon a number of the chairmanships of the house, appointments to which have been deferred because of the pressure of business.

The immigration committee chairmanship will be retained by Representative Burnett of Alabama, who also served in the latter part of the last congress, as head of the public buildings committee. Most of the chairmanships will be undisturbed but there will be many changes in the memberships.

The interstate commerce committee will be almost completely changed. Representative Houston of Tennessee must drop out to retain the chairmanship of the census committee and Representative Smith of Texas, to keep his irrigation chairmanships. Other members are similarly situated.

House leaders have made tentative selections for the chairmanships of the following committees: Agriculture—Lever, South Carolina; appropriations—Fitzgerald, New York; banking and currency—Glass, Virginia; district of Columbia—Johnson, Kentucky; education—Hobson, Alabama; foreign affairs—Flood, Virginia; immigration—Burnett, Alabama; interstate and foreign commerce—Adamson, Georgia; judiciary—Clayton, Alabama; labor—Mahor, New York; merchant marine—Alexander, Missouri; military affairs—Hamilton, Virginia; naval affairs—Padgett, Tennessee; postoffice—Moon, Tennessee; public lands—Ferris, Oklahoma; rivers and harbors—Sparkman, Florida; insular affairs—Jones, Virginia.

The Republican assignments will be submitted soon by Republican Leader

THAT TROUBLESOME PUP.



CHECKS FOR "PLANTER"

Prosecution introduces Vouchers of Money Paid to Conspirators During the Textile Strike at Lawrence—Checks Bore Approval of W. M. Wood

Boston, May 23.—Checks and vouchers for several payments made by the American Woolen company to Frederick E. Atteaux were introduced by the state this morning at the opening of today's session of the trial of Atteaux, William M. Wood and Dennis J. Collins.

The first of the vouchers showed the payment of \$505 to Atteaux "for expenses incurred during the Lawrence strike." This was drawn on March 22, 1912. Another check for \$2100 was drawn on June 26, this being marked, "in full of all claims to date."

The vouchers indicated that the payments were authorized by President Wood. Both checks were indorsed with Atteaux's signature. The exhibits were offered in support of the state's claim that the defendants conspired with John J. Green and Ernest W. Pitman to "plant" dynamite in the homes of the strikers at Lawrence in order to give the impression to the public that the strikers contemplated blowing up the American Woolen company's mill.

The state attempted to show that President Wood was involved and that the American Woolen company through Wood had helped pay the expenses of the conspiracy.

Edward B. Lynch, paying teller of the Federal Trust company of this city, where Atteaux had funds on deposit, took the stand and identified Atteaux's signature on four or five papers which District Attorney J. C. Pelletier offered as exhibits. Henry F. Hurlbut of counsel for Mr. Wood, objected to their admission as evidence against his client. He argued that the exhibits were not competent until some connection should be established between the papers and the alleged conspiracy. The district attorney replied that the papers would speak for themselves and would show the payment of money from one defendant to another.

Judge Crosby admitted the exhibits with the understanding that they would be competent only in the event that some connection between the papers and the alleged conspiracy should be established by evidence.

Checks as Exhibits.
The district attorney read the papers to the jury. One of them was the check for \$505, drawn on the National Shawmut bank of Boston, payable to and endorsed by Atteaux and signed American Woolen company, W. A. Currier, Assistant Treasurer. Accompanying the check was an American Woolen company voucher on which Atteaux's signature appeared and which was a receipt for \$505 "for expenses incurred during the Lawrence strike," according to the inscription on it. The voucher also bore the words, "approved—William M. Wood, president."

Another exhibit was a check for \$2100 drawn on the Beacon Trust company, Boston, on June 26, 1912, payable to and endorsed by Atteaux. This check bore the signature of William H. Dwyer, Jr., a treasurer of the American Woolen company. The voucher which accompanied the check bore the approval of Mr. Wood and an inscription on it said "in full for all claims to date."

The district attorney then called William H. Dwyer, Jr., treasurer of the American Woolen company, and questioned him. Mr. Dwyer told of being called into Mr. Wood's office one day when the latter told him that he had settled in full with Atteaux. At Mr. Wood's direction, Dwyer made out the check and voucher. That was the day, he said, on which the company was paying the attorneys in connection with Lawrence strike affairs.

Dwyer was questioned regarding the payment of unitemized account. Except for the purchase of merchandise, Dwyer said it was the company's rule not to require an itemized account for expenses incurred by any officer or any regular or special employee of the company.

The witness said he had known Atteaux twenty years. He often saw him at the office of the American Woolen company both before and during the strike.

Said Word Was All.
The district attorney endeavored to learn from the witness when he saw Atteaux with relation to the discovery of dynamite at Lawrence on January 20, 1912. The witness could not recall the dates of Atteaux's call and said that Atteaux might have called at the woolen company's offices at that time. The witness said he thought Atteaux was at the company's offices about January 25, when several persons had gathered to discuss strike conditions.

Dwyer said he did not think Atteaux called on Wood at the company's office between the day strike began, January 11, 1912, and the day the dynamite was found, because, he said, Mr. Wood was ill.

The district attorney tried to make the witness admit that Mr. Wood was not ill until after January 20, but Dwyer said that Mr. Wood was taken ill with tonsillitis immediately after the strike began. He had been to the Wood home previous to the discovery of the dynamite and at that time Mr. Wood was confined to his bed.

Referring to a meeting at the woolen company's office on January 25, the witness said that William M. Butler, an attorney of this city, and a well-known textile mill man, and Samuel L. Powers, one of Mr. Wood's attorneys, was there. The witness did not remember seeing Butler talking to Atteaux. He saw Butler in the presence of Mr. Wood at the office of the company during January 1912. He could not give the dates, but they were towards the close of the month.

"What were Mr. Atteaux's special services in connection with the strike?" was asked.

"Mr. Atteaux volunteered to go to the company's various mills on labor matters and do what he could to arrange a settlement."

Atteaux's offer was not made in Dwyer's presence. Wood and Atteaux were in Wood's private office, he said, while the witness stood in the hall. Atteaux said: "Is there anything I can do to help you in this matter I'll be glad to do it."

REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

Hold Meeting in Chicago Today With a View of Reorganization of the G. O. P.—Gallinger Issues Statement

Washington, May 23.—Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican national committee, is expected here today to prepare for tomorrow's meeting of the national executive committee called to consider preliminary plans for party reorganization and to hear from the conciliation committee of Progressive Republicans.

The conciliation committee appointed as the result of the recent Chicago conference of Republican Progressives to urge party reformations and a national convention next fall, met today with its chairman, Senator Cummins, to outline plans for an argument before the executive committee.

The principal purpose of the conciliation committee is to induce the executive committee to call a meeting of the national committee in the near future to consider issuing a call for a party convention to take up reorganization plans.

Senator Gallinger, chairman of the committee of senators to confer with house leaders on reorganization of the Republican congressional committee, said today that the chairmanship of the reorganized committee would go to a member of the house.

"In organizing the senators committee to confer," Mr. Gallinger continued, "we thought we must recognize the so-called Progressive wing of the party as well as the so-called reactionaries. Senator Norris was a revolutionary in the house and is a very active Progressive in the senate. Senator Jones, I suppose, is three-quarters Progressive, whatever that term means, and Senator Townsend, I suppose, is about one-sixteenth Progressive. Senator Clark of Wyoming and myself are the reactionaries, I suppose."

TARIFF BILL IS FEATURE

Washington, May 23.—Congress is too busy with tariff and currency reform to plan for a new department of public works, in the opinion of Speaker Clark and Vice President Marshall, to whom the educational committee of the National Drainage congress appealed today. Both officials expressed sympathy, however, with the desire of the drainage advocates for greater federal attention to reclamation and flood control.

Members of the committee will now undertake to draft a bill for the establishment of the new department, in the hope that the attention of congress can be secured if a detailed plan is laid before it.

State Senator James Ross of Massachusetts, representing the United Textile Workers of America, appeal-

ed to Senator Johnson's sub-committee today for not so great a reduction on cotton manufactures as is proposed.

Senator Hughes asked if he thought the proposed cut would reduce wages. "No, it won't reduce wages," said Ross, "because we won't stand for it; and the time is passed in this country for any reduction in wages. We have nothing to do with the manufacturer's end of it, but we feel that the great reduction in cotton duties will throw men out of work. If the duties on the finer grades are cut it will put a heavy drain on the capitalization of the mills. I don't think the cotton mills are overcapitalized but the workers do fear that men will be thrown out of work because local manufacturers cannot meet foreign competition if the duties are too low."

Democratic leaders determined today on a plan to hurry consideration of the bill in the senate. Senator Simmons and Hoke Smith declare that when the debate begins, the senate will meet daily at 10 a. m., and continue to 6 p. m.

KING GEORGE FOR PEACE

English Sovereign Declares the Maintenance of World Peace Was the Chief Aim and Object of His Father's Life.

Berlin, May 23.—King George of England, at present the guest of Emperor William here, spoke earnestly today on the necessity for the maintenance of world peace, in reply to an address presented to him by the British residents of Berlin, gathered at the British embassy. His majesty said:

"The preservation of peace is my fervid desire, as it was the chief aim and object of my father's life."

This is the first political note sounded during the wedding ceremonies of Emperor William's only daughter, for which three emperors and many princes are gathered. The king's words seem, according to the opinion expressed in influential circles, to epitomize the chief significance of the royal visits as a demonstration of the peaceful and friendly relations existing between the three powerful dynasties.

King George and Queen Mary this afternoon were the guests at luncheon of the British ambassador, these present including John G. A. Leishman, United States ambassador to Germany.

At the same time Emperor Nicholas of Russia, was the guest at luncheon of the Russian ambassador.

For the gala opera to be given to-night the first act of "Lohengrin" has been selected by Princess Victoria Luise.

RESCUE FIVE SLAVE GIRLS

San Francisco Police Gain an Entrance to "Prison" After Battling Their Way With Axes Through Barred and Armed Doors

San Francisco, Cal., May 23.—Five slave girls were rescued today from their prison on the third floor of an alley tenement in Chinatown, after the police had battered their way with axes through barred and armed doors.

One of the girls said she was native born, but the police doubt her story, for she could speak hardly a word of English. All the girls and their duenna were held for deportation.

VESUVIUS IS ACTIVE

Naples, May 23.—Vesuvius during the night and this morning showed renewed signs of activity. One eruption was accompanied by a slight earthquake shock.

A new and large central fissure has opened round the crater from which ashes are emitted. The ashes, however, have not yet gone beyond the limits of the volcano.

ANHUT GETS TWO YEARS' SENTENCE

New York, May 23.—John Anhut, the lawyer convicted of bribery in attempting to obtain the release of Harry K. Thaw from the Matteawan asylum for the criminal insane, was sentenced today to serve not less than two years nor more than four in Sing Sing prison.

CHINESE LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED

Berlin, May 23.—The portion of the Chinese loan issued in Germany was oversubscribed five times.

MILKADO HAS PNEUMONIA

All of Japan Is Greatly Distressed Over the Illness of Yoshihito—Multitudes Praying For His Recovery—Sends Cablegram to Wilson

Washington, May 23.—President Wilson today received the following cablegram from Emperor Yoshihito of Japan:

"Deeply touched by your kind message inquiring after my indisposition, I express my sincere thanks to yourself, government and the people of the United States."

Tokio, May 23.—Official reports that the emperor Yoshihito is ill with pneumonia, the constant attendance on him by one or more of the eight court physicians and the vigil which the Empress Sadaka kept at his bedside all night made it appear today that his condition is very grave. The whole Japanese empire was depressed by the news.

The bulletin issued this morning only announced briefly that the emperor's condition was unchanged. The high fever of last night apparently was unabated.

The patient is at the Aoyama Palace on whose immense parade ground he contracted a cold while reviewing the troops last Sunday. It had been intended to remove him at once to the newer Chiyoda Palace, but the sudden serious turn of inflammation to the lungs necessitated abandonment of the plan.

Prospect for Recovery Hopeful.
The issuance of the first bulletin yesterday announcing the emperor's illness came as a great shock to the people and as it gained circulation through the extra editions of the newspapers, a sorrowful hush fell on the city and great crowds silently assembled in front of the royal palace.

The people knelt and prayed for the speedy recovery of their sovereign. The Gliza, the most important business thoroughfare of the city, which is usually brilliantly lighted, was dark last evening and almost deserted. All the shops were closed.

Court circles are still in official mourning for the late emperor Mutshuhito. The period does not expire until July 30, a year from the date of his death. The bulletin of the emperor's condition, issued by the court physicians today, says:

"His Majesty's temperature has risen to 103.46 Fahrenheit. His pulse is 90 and his respiration 26."

The young emperor is holding his own, according to officials at the palace. They declared this afternoon that his prospects of recovery are more hopeful.

Multitudes of Japanese prayed throughout the day in the streets near the palace and also in the temples and churches and at various shrines.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE

The following real estate transfers have been recorded in the county recorder's office:

William Lake to William H. Lawder, a part of the northeast quarter of section 6, township 6 north, range 1, west of the Salt Lake meridian. Consideration \$1080.

Myra K. Hochstetler to Ralph Hoag lots 8, 9 and 10, block 2, Brinker and Hochstetler subdivision, plat C, Ogden survey. Consideration \$1800.

Zilpha Stephens to Francis H. Wright, parts of lots 2 and 3, South Ogden addition. Consideration \$1.

MOB WAITS FOR NEGRO

Lincoln, Neb., May 23.—Walter Ballow, the negro prisoner, brought from Hiawatha, Kan., to the state penitentiary here last night for safe keeping, today denies that he is guilty of the assault on Mrs. Annie Keller at Falls City, Neb., the crime with which he is charged.

Ballow is confined in a solitary cell, at the state prison, in the hospital ward, where the condemned murderers are kept. He will not be allowed to mingle with the convicts or to eat with them during his confinement at the penitentiary.

TODAY'S GAMES

Games Postponed.
New York, May 23.—(National)—New York-St. Louis game postponed; wet grounds.
Brooklyn, May 23.—(National)—Pittsburg-Brooklyn game postponed; wet grounds.

Washington, May 23.—(American)—Washington-Philadelphia game postponed; rain.
(Only games scheduled.)

Reds Defeat Quakers.
Philadelphia, May 23.—(National)—R. H. E. 1 7 2
Cincinnati 1 1 0
Philadelphia 1 1 0
Batteries—Brown, Sugs and Clarke; Brennan and Kilmer.
(Additional Sports on Page Two.)

ESTHER—PILGRIMS PROGRESS
RHAPSODY OF ISAIAH
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
FRIDAY, 8:30; SATURDAY, 3 and 8:30 p. m.

LEAGUE BASEBALL
Every Day This Week
MISSOULA vs. OGDEN
At Glenwood Park
Game Called at 3:15 p. m.
LADIES FREE EVERY FRIDAY